UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,303	10/31/2003	Hashem Mohammad Ebrahimi	1565.062US1	1384

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CHAI, LONGBIT

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/698,303	EBRAHIMI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Longbit Chai	2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 May 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17,19 and 20</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17 and 19-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>31 October 2006</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Original application contained claims 1 – 27. Claims 18 and 21 – 27 have been

canceled; claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 12 and 15 have been amended; in an amendment filed on

5/21/2007. The amendment filed have been entered and made of record. Presently, pending

claims are 1 – 17 and 19 – 20.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been

fully considered but are not persuasive.

3.   Applicant argues that prior-arts do not teach what specifically on what the Applicant's

have provided. Examiner respectfully disagrees because (a) Deen teaches a client sends a

request to the server in the form of a request method (Deen: Para [0045] and Para [0002] Line 4

– 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21), (b) Burrows teaches the client receives the RE-

DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the

peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client

(Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5

Element 502, 508 & 510) and (c) Burrows teaches receiving the modified request from an

authenticated client and the response from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed

to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last

Sentence).

4.   Applicant asserts that prior-arts do not teach a client (user) can provide content-bearing

data, such as form information, to a service before that client is authenticated and then become

authenticated and not have to again re-supply the content after successfully authentication.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully

considered but are not persuasive because Applicant's argument has no merit since the alleged

limitation has not been recited into the claim regarding "not have to again re-supply the content

after successfully authentication". Although the claims are interpreted in light of the

specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van*

Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1, 3, 5 – 9, 11, 14 – 16 and 19 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S.

Patent 2005/0055434).

As per claim 1, Deen teaches a method for preserving content, comprising:

receiving a request having content originating from a non-authenticated client, wherein

the request is a content-bearing and is issued from the client (Deen : Para [0045], Para [0002]

Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21and Para [0035] the last 2nd sentence: (a) a

client sends a request to the server and (b) the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL

type HTTP / WebDAV request from a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just

email the URL (Para [0003] Line 19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication

information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an

unauthorized client) ;

modifying the request and associating the content with the modified request (Deen : Para

[0073] – [0074]: the content type of the client's HTTP / WevDAV "PUT" request uses the new

content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's

PUT request of the resource).

However, Deen does not disclose expressly redirecting the non-authenticated client to an

authentication service and including the modified request; and receiving the modified request

from an authenticated client and reacquiring the content using the modified request.

Burrows teaches redirecting the non-authenticated client to an authentication service and

including the modified request (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para

[0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the client receives the RE-DIRECT

message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server

(i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client); and

receiving the modified request from an authenticated client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last

Sentence: the response from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the

application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client) and

reacquiring the content using the modified request from the client (Burrows: Para [0064]

Line 9 – 13 and Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and

Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: (a) the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the

application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary

server) that performs an authentication operation on the client and (b) the required data is

obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burrows within the system of Deen because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-bearing WebDAV request by using a URL (Deen : Para [0002] and [0003]) and (b) Burrows teaches processing a client HTTP request by providing not only a multiple servers infrastructure including a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8) but also a secondary server to implement a particular communication protocol such as authentication protocol that the primary server does not have but other server components may have to achieve interaction with users through web browsers and similar types of client applications (Burrows: Para [0006] – [0007], Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5).

As per claim 8, Deen teaches a method for preserving content, comprising:

issuing a content-bearing request to a service, wherein the content-bearing request originates from a client and is directed to the service (Deen : Para [0045], Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21and Para [0035] the last 2nd sentence: (a) a client sends a request to the server and (b) the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL (Para [0003] Line 19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an unauthorized client).

Dean does not disclose expressly receiving, at the client, a modified request and a redirection for authentication along with a directive to retain the content at the client.

Burrows in view of Dean teaches receiving, at the client, a modified request and a redirection for authentication along with a directive to retain the content at the client (Burrows:

Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4, Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Para [0064] & Figure 5

Element 502, 508 & 510: (a) the client receives a modified request (i.e. RE-DIRECT message)

from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the

secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client and (b) the server

obtains the required data along with previously stored state information and the associated

original transaction / content and returns a response to the client) & (Deen : Para [0073] –

[0074] 21 and Para [0035] the last 2nd sentence: the content type of the client's HTTP / WevDAV

"PUT" request can alsouse the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a

different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

See the same rationale of combination applied herein as above in rejecting the claim 1.

authenticating the client with an authentication service (Burrows: Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 :

the response from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server

(i.e. the primary server) via the client); and

issuing from the client the modified request to the service (Burrows: Para [0062] Last

Sentence: the response from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the

application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client for the desired service).

As per claim 15, Deen teaches a content-preserving system, comprising:

a desired service (Deen: Para [0003] Line 1 – 10); and

a server, wherein a client issues a content-bearing request to the desired service and

the server detects that the client is not authenticated to the desired service (Dean : Para [0002]

Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21and Para [0035] the last 2nd sentence: the

content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser

on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL (Para [0003] Line

19 – 20) and the request may include the authentication information that requires authentication by the server – i.e. a HTTP / WebDAV request from an unauthorized client).

However, Dean does not disclose expressly the server is a proxy server and wherein the proxy preserves content associated with the content bearing request, redirects the client to an authentication service, and directs the client to issue a modified request after being authenticated, the modified request used by the proxy to reacquire the content and submit the original content-bearing request to the desired service once the client is authenticated.

Burrows teaches the server is a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8: a proxy server to receive a client's request) and wherein the proxy preserves content associated with the content bearing request at the client (Burrows: Para [0062] Last sentence), redirects the client to an authentication service (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5 and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the client receives the RE-DIRECT message from the application server – i.e. the primary server – and forwards to the peer server (i.e. the secondary server) that performs an authentication operation on the client); and

directs the client to issue a modified request after being authenticated (Burrows: Para [0062] Last Sentence: the response from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the primary server) via the client) and

the modified request used by the proxy to reacquire the content from the client and submit the original content-bearing request to the desired service once the client is authenticated (Burrows: Para [0064]: (a) the required data is obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response for the desired service after the client is authenticated and (b) the server obtains the required data along with previously stored state information and the associated original transaction / content and returns a response to the client).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burrows within the system of Deen because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-bearing WebDAV request by using a URL (Deen : Para [0002] and [0003]) and (b) Burrows teaches processing a client HTTP request by providing not only a multiple servers infrastructure including a proxy server (Burrows: Para [0033] Line 1 – 8) but also a secondary server to implement a particular communication protocol such as authentication protocol that the primary server does not have but other server components may have to achieve interaction with users through web browsers and similar types of client applications (Burrows: Para [0006] – [0007], Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5).

As per claim 3 and 11, Deen as modified teaches the modifying further includes directing the client to store the content in a temporary file and identifying the temporary file within the modified request (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL).

As per claim 5 and 9, Deen as modified teaches the redirecting further includes installing a resubmit application on the non-authenticated client that transparently transmits the modified request from the client back to the receiving the modified request processing when the non-authenticated client is successfully authenticated (Burrows: Para [0060] Line 1 – 6, Para [059] Line 1 – 4 and Para [0061] Line 3 – 5, Para [0062] Last Sentence and Figure 5 Element 502, 508 & 510: the redirecting instruction includes re-directing the modified request to the 2nd server and to resubmit the request data to the primary application server by a installed resubmit application – i.e. after the client is successfully authenticated by the 2nd server i.e. the client

receives the RE-DIRECT message from the primary application server and forwards to the

secondary peer server that performs an authentication operation on the client and the response

from the 2nd server (i.e. peer server) is further re-directed to the application server (i.e. the

primary server) via the client).

As per claim 6 and 16, Deen as modified teaches recreating the content based on

directions provided in the modified request (Burrows: Para [0064] Line 9 – 13 and Para [0073] –

[0074]: the required data is obtained from the intermediate DB or from the redirected response;

where the content type of the client's HTTP / WevDAV "PUT" request uses the new content type

via MIME maps if the MIME map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request

of the resource).

As per claim 7, Deen as modified teaches the receiving the request further includes

receiving the request as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) request from a World Wide Web

(WWW) browser on the non-authenticated client, the request received over the Intent using

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) communications (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para

[0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing request can be issued as a URL type HTTP

/ WebDAV request from a browser on a client; instead of emailing the entire file, the client can

just email the URL).

As per claim 14, Deen as modified teaches issuing the content-bearing request further

includes issuing the content bearing request as a Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

communication including at least one of a PUT operation and a POST operation (Dean : Para

[0002] Line 4 – 6, Para [0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21 and [0073] – [0074]: the content-bearing

request can be issued as a URL type HTTP / WebDAV request from a browser on a client;

instead of emailing the entire file, the client can just email the URL and the content type of the

client's HTTP / WevDAV "PUT" request uses the new content type via MIME maps if the MIME

map specifies a different content type than the client's PUT request of the resource).

As per claim 19, Deen as modified teaches instructions indicate that the content can be

acquired from memory or storage accessible to the client (Dean : Para [0002] Line 4 – 6, Para

[0003] Line 5 – 8 / Line 19 – 21: the content-bearing can indicate a URL that stores the content

accessible to the client).

As per claim 20, Deen as modified teaches the proxy detects that the client is not

authenticated from the desired service (Dean : Para [0033] Line 1 – 8 and Para [0043] Line 11 –

17: proxy can alternatively participate the implementation of the authentication protocol and thus

may detect that the client is not authenticated from the desired service).

6.   Claims 2, 10 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Deen et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434),

and in view of Bodin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,604,106).

As per claim 2, 10 and 17, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the modifying

further includes compressing the content within the modified request.

Bodin teaches the modifying further includes compressing the content within the modified

request (Bodin : Column 5 Line 49 – 52 and Column 7 Line 30 – 33: the content type can be

compressed to optimize the storage of web server content).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teaching of Bodin within the system of Deen as modified
because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request that can also handle content-
bearing WebDAV request by using a URL such as HTTP PUT request and a new content type
can be created if necessary (Deen : Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Bodin
teaches processing a client HTTP PUT request that can use / create a compressed content
type so that the storage of web server content can be optimized (Bodin : Column 5 Line 50 – 52
and Column 7 Line 30 – 33).

7.   Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen
et al. (U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434), and in
view of Agarwalla et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,936).

As per claim 4 and 13, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the modifying
further includes assigning a key to the modified request, storing the content, and indexing the
content based on the key.

Agarwalla teaches the modifying further includes assigning a key to the modified request,
storing the content, and indexing the content based on the key (Bodin : Column 10 Line 55 – 59
and Column 4 Line 5 – 15: in a content caching system, the content server translates (modifies)
from an incoming URL of the target data to a file name; where the encrypted filename derived
from the CMS (Content Management System) is used as a key to index into the mapping
information to extract the associated URL equivalent as a file name value).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teaching of Agarwalla within the system of Deen as

modified because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request by using a URL to

reference target data and a new content type of the data can be created if necessary (Deen :

Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Agarwalla teaches providing a security enhanced

method handling HTTP request in a content caching system, where the substitute for the file

name of the target data can be used without publicly exposing the information about the actual

file structure used by a content server by translating (modifying) from an incoming URL of the

target data to a file name; where the encrypted filename derived from the CMS (Content

Management System) is further used as a key to index into the mapping information to extract

the associated URL equivalent as a file name value (Agarwalla : Column 10 Line 59 – 62,

Column 10 Line 55 – 59 and Column 4 Line 5 – 15).

8.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al.

(U.S. Patent 2003/0167317), in view of Burrows et al. (U.S. Patent 2005/0055434), and in view

of Rajan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,871,220).

As per claim 12, Deen as modified does not disclose expressly the receiving the

instructions further include storing the content as a cookie.

Rajan teaches the receiving the instructions further include storing the content as a

cookie (Rajan : Column 3 Line 19 – 20 and Column 15 Line 8 – 11: the host / server computer

receives the aggregated data content in a HTTP protocol message and preferably stored as

cookie data).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teaching of Rajan within the system of Deen as

modified because (a) Deen teaches a certain types of HTTP request by using a URL to

reference target data and a new content type of the data can be created if necessary

(Deen : Para [0002] – [0003] and Para [0073]) and (b) Rajan teaches providing a layer

of security against unauthorized access by using cookie as another content type to

associate personal information (PI) with each end user as specified in "HTTP State

Management Mechanism" according to RFC-2109 so that an inherent support can be

provided for segregating personal information (PI) associated with one end user from

PI associated with all other end users (Rajan: Column 5 Line 17 – 31).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as

set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date

of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Longbit Chai
Examiner
Art Unit 2131

LBC

AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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